

# The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME XI.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1880.

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## WILMINGTON POST

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### RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

### HARD LICK.

The Charlotte Observer evidently knew that it was striking the "Star" a heavy lick when it asked the "Star" if it knew of any frauds, &c. But the "Star" did not have the pluck to answer candidly and say, as it should, yes; we knew that Canaday was defeated for Congress by the most outrageous frauds ever committed by man.

### MOORE COUNTY.

The Democrats committed all kinds of frauds, and only carried the county against Canaday 72 votes, but they thought that would not be enough, so they threw out one township which gave Mr. Canaday 64 majority, and declared the county for Shackelford by 136 majority. A Democrat is always equal to the occasion of giving his candidate a majority, and it does not matter what the means required.

The Republican, published at Raleigh by Hon. J. H. Harris, is out demanding that the colored voters shall be recognized by the government in the official emblems of the party appointments. We have at all times advocated this course on the part of the Republican party, and we shall continue so to do. We hope General Garfield will do justice to our colored fellow-citizens. We advise the Republican to continue its good work, and everything that we can do to aid in the accomplishment of this equitable measure shall be done.

### PROPHETRY COMING TRUE.

Judge O. P. Meares, who introduced Gov. Z. B. Vance to the Democrats of this city in 1876, said: "We are sure of success this election, (1876) and when we get in power (meaning the Democrats) we will stay in power forever." What did Judge Meares mean by this prophecy? Did he mean that the Democratic poll-holders would throw out votes enough to elect their candidates every time? If he did, then his prophecy is coming true. We have always looked upon Judge Meares as a very bitter partisan, but a perfectly honest man. But if he intended the above remarks in the way they have been construed by his Democratic friends, then our high opinion of him would be wrong.

### OUR ARMY TOO SMALL.

Gen. Sherman has made his annual report to the Secretary of War, and recommends again as he did last year an increase of the army to 30,000 rank and file or enlisted men. Gen. Sherman states that the number of enlisted men in the army is 24,214, which are diminished by details as clerks for recruiting stations, sick, detached service and other service, so that the available force is not more than 20,000 enlisted men. He, therefore, agrees with Gen. Sheridan, the Lt. General, that the army is too small in enlisted men for the heavy duties imposed upon it, and is overworked. He therefore, recommends that Congress be asked to increase the number of enlisted men in the regular line to such an extent as to give full 30,000 enlisted men, and make also provision for discharge men, "the Engineer Battalions," "Hospital Stewards," and so forth, in the same manner as has already been done for the Signal Corps.

He also adds:— In this connection, I will venture to call your attention to the fact that the Revised Statutes, edition of 1878, Section 1,113, Chapter I, defining the organization of the army, limits its strength to "not more than 30,000 enlisted men," but subsequent appropriation bills by provisions have limited the expenditures to 25,000 enlisted men. Still the legal strength is 30,000 enlisted men, and that number is the least possible at which we can maintain the present organization of forty regiments in anything like good order, discipline and economy, and I infer this end can be reached by simply omitting the proviso in the next appropriation bill. The combatant force remains to-day the same that it was last year, composed of ten regiments of cavalry, five of artillery and twenty-five of infantry; but under the proviso "limit" 25,000 men, the companies are too small for proper discipline or economical service, and I am convinced that the proposed increase of enlisted men will double the efficiency of the Army, and hardly be felt in the annual expenditures.

General Sherman calls attention to the reports of Generals Sheridan, Hancock, and McDowell, and the subordinate reports, and continues, says:—

The progress of settlement west of the Mississippi in the past fifteen years has been simply prodigious. Hardly a mountain but has been prospected for gold and silver; and now prosperous farms and cattle ranches exist where ten years ago no man could venture. This is largely due to the soldier; but in an equal if not greater measure to the adventurous pioneers themselves, and to that new and greatest of civilizations, the railroad. The Pacific Railroad from Omaha to San Francisco is daily traveled in as much safety as the western coast. These railroads are penetrating every valley and every district of country which hold out an inducement to settlement. The railroads have completely revolutionized our country in the past few years, and impose on the military an entire change of policy. Hitherto we have been compelled to maintain small posts along wagon and stage routes of travel. These are no longer needed, because no longer used, and the settlements which grow up speedily along the new railroads afford the security necessary, and the regular stations, built for storage at convenient distances, afford the necessary shelter for stores, and for the men when operating in the neighborhood.

These words below in relation to the colored enlisted men in the Army are so bold and noble that we quote them entire, as a refreshing vindication of the devotion of the Army to the Constitution and law, and regard for that part of the Army which is colored:

### COLORIED MEN IN THE ARMY.

In this connection I desire to state that in my judgment the requirement that all the enlisted men of the 9th and 10th Cavalry, and of the 24th and 25th Infantry shall be colored men, whilst the officers are white, is not consistent with the amendment to the Constitution referred to. All men should be enlisted who are qualified, and assigned to regiments regardless of color or previous condition. Such has been the law and usage in the Navy for years, and the Army would soon grow accustomed to it. No body of men on earth has more reverence for the Constitution and the laws than the Army, and I pledge my own and the good faith of all in the service to enforce faithfully every part of the Constitution of the United States and every law made in pursuance thereof. General Schofield is abundantly able to enforce the laws and regulations of the Army.

We have not room for more of this admirable report of the great General of our Army, who is a statesman as well as a great soldier. It has always been the average opinion of Americans that the treatment which the Army receives from Congress is incompatible with the value of that important branch of the service to which the nation owes so much even now in time of peace for generous service, and in which every good thinking American looks with pride.

### POINT CASWELL.

How FRAUDS WERE COMMITTED.—PLAIN TALK—JUSTICE TO HONEST DEMOCRATS—GLAD THAT MR. CANADAY WILL CONTEST, &c.

POINT CASWELL, Nov. 17, 1880.

### MR. EDITOR:

I see the Post is in demand in these times. The Democrats even are not able to rest well without borrowing it to see what you say about them and the election. As a plain citizen I have made up my mind to let you know the news in Pender, and what the Democrats are about. They are letting themselves down some since Garfield beat them so badly. They are scared about their man Shackelford not taking his seat. I have been watching their capers and chat. Some of them think he can come it. A portion think Canaday will be admitted in place of Shackelford, and a good many of them are saying that Congress will order a new election. I see by your paper that Canaday will contest for the seat, and he is right. He is a popular man in our County and got Democratic votes and a good many more of that party will vote for him if the thing has to be tried over. He was cheated out of his election by Democratic meanness and fraud in your city and in other counties. I hope you will go on and uncover these tricky and bad fellows. You have not yet found out half of their low work of fraud and corrupt meanness in this county in cheating our Republican candidates. That is why they are so uneasy and so anxious to read the Post. Your exposures of that man Bruce Williams, cut as they go. It is just like his low sneaking way of doing things. But he had help in his few tricks about tickets in last Canaday.

Old Morris Collins is trying to sneak out, but he was in that ticket fraud. He is a bad man in the Democratic County Committee. He is weak and his party poke fun at him all the time.

He gets along in politics by low cunning and sickness out his party by nearly dying for office. There were very tricky chaps about Burgaw and Rocky Point too, in this ticket cheating business if people down there would tell the truth.

I hear that the young man who sat as regis in there was too much on the sly against our men about election times. I mean at Rocky Point. All I want is a fair deal. We did not have it in this election and I am for ripping up things and for justice. The Democrats are hoping to get Ward in for sheriff over Williams. The people wanted Paddison for sheriff again. It was the very thing for our party that had men of his own party tricked him out of a nomination. Ward is a sorry chance. The Democrats are ashamed of their late county ticket any way. I will except Dr. Lucas, who is smart. He did not go around, because he hated to be seen with such blockheads as their heavy loads on their party were. Now wonder we beat them so badly in spite of all their great noise and mean fussing and meetings in all the townships more than ever took place before. I am now done for the present, and am a

### FAIR DEALING REPUBLICAN.

A FREE BALLOT AND A FAIR COUNT.

Fraud in Halifax—Democratic Villainy—Outrages of the most Scandalous Sort.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POST:

I write the following letter to show to the world what a free ballot and a fair count means in Halifax county:

It has been rumored around that Halifax county had gone Democratic. In justice to myself, and to the colored citizens of Halifax county, I write this letter in order to show you how the county did go Democratic. One reason I give, is, in Brinklyville township 300 Republicans were prevented from voting. Second, in Caledonia township 250 Republicans were prevented from voting. Third, in Enfield township 200 Republicans were prevented from voting. Fourth, the registration books of Butterworth township were stolen, which kept 400 Republicans from voting. And in Palmyra township 100 were prevented from voting, and what is worse than all, Halifax township, that gave the whole ticket to the legislative candidate to the President, 500 Republican majority was thrown out, simply because the names on each ticket were not read aloud.

And in Enfield township where the Republicans had a majority of five or six hundred with a fair count, and where all the colored people voted the solid Republican ticket, at right, after the voting, the poll-holders adjourned and went to supper, each man or rather poll-holder taking with him two or three of the boxes. After supper they came back and counted out the votes. It turned up in the count that the vote of seven hundred Republicans, had by some means been changed to Democratic votes. Mr. Hubbs was given 79 votes, A. J. Jackson the Republican candidate for the Senate was given 89 votes, and H. E. Davis 100 and R. J. Mayo 100.

The Democratic Legislative and Congressional tickets received as follows: W. H. Kitchen 685 majority, W. H. Day 666 majority, S. Wilaker the candidate for the Senate 685 majority. Five hundred men in this township will swear that they voted the solid Republican ticket from Constable up to Presidential Electors. I hope no one will think the colored people voted the Democratic ticket in this county, as an assertion of that kind is an infamous falsehood.

Yours respectfully,

A. JONES.

P. S. The Republicans of Halifax county elected their whole ticket from Coroner up to State Senator. The Democratic Returning Board consisting of 9 Democrats and 2 Republicans, counted them out and gave the Democrats 58 majority after keeping over 1,200 men from voting the Republican ticket on the day of election. The Republicans are very much dissatisfied, and the rightfully elected men A. J. Jackson, M. E. Davis and R. J. Mayo will contest the seats of Spear, Whitaker, W. H. Day and W. T. Sagar, to whom the Democratic Board gave the certificate of election. If there is any justice in the next legislature, the Republican contestants from Halifax will be seated, and they ought to be. If any one ever was elected it was A. J. Jackson, H. E. Davis and R. J. Mayo.

Halifax Vegetable Sicilian Hair Restorer is the most reliable article in use for restoring gray hair to its original color and promoting its growth.

A western editor, in replying to a subscriber, who complained that his morning paper was tolerably damp, says, "That is because there is so much dew on it."

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF COLORED OLD-FELLOWS OF THE UNITED STATES, THE CANADAS, AND WEST INDIES.

The Annual Movable Committee of Colored Old-Fellows of the United States, the Canadas, and West Indies assembled in convention this morning at half past 10 o'clock in the hall of the House of Delegates Grand-Master Fawcett in the chair, D. B. Bowers, Grand Secretary.

FIRST DAY.

The convention reassembled yesterday at 3 p. m. Prayer by Chaplain W. H. Brown.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was received and adopted.

President Fawcett then read the report of the committee on the election of permanent officers.

Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, nominated for the permanent chairman A. K. Manning, of Washington, D. C.

Mr. Manning was unanimously elected.

James Spilman, of Jackson, Miss., was elected vice-chairman.

J. B. Sample, of Harrisburg, of Penn., and Charles V. Wilson, of Louisiana, were elected secretaries to the proceedings of the convention, Chaplain, W. H. Brown, of Baltimore; Guardians, J. P. Graham, Aaron Dodson, and E. B. Brown.

After transacting routine business, the convention adjourned with prayer by the chaplain.

SECOND DAY.

The convention met this morning at 10 o'clock, A. K. Manning in the chair. The minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

COURTESY TO THE PRESS.

G. W. Price, of North Carolina stated that the reporter of The States newspaper, who had made a very correct and full report of the temporary organization of A. M. C., had kindly offered to be a reporter of the convention, and moved that Mr. John B. Sample, the stenographer, be requested to furnish the proceedings to the press. Agreed to.

The Committee on Credentials reported that delegates from several lodges had been received and their credentials had been examined and found to be correct.

The new delegates were admitted and assigned seats on the floor.

The convention then proceeded to consider the report of a committee, convention A. M. C., held at Little Rock, Ark., and their application to this convention. The question was discussed until the hour for recess had arrived.

Mr. Bustle, of Philadelphia, announced that he would present this afternoon a set of rules for the government of the convention.

Recess till 3 p. m.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention reassembled at 3 p. m. The calling of the roll was suspended.

W. H. Brown offered a resolution fixing the time for holding the daily sessions from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 3 p. m. to 9 p. m. Adopted.

The Grand Master's report was received and referred to a committee.

The annual report of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer were received and referred.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

After the usual routine business, the convention this morning proceeded with the consideration of a matter which was debated until the hour of adjournment. What it was we were unable to learn.

Sketches of Delegates.

GRAND MASTER FAUCETT.

Redmond Fawcett, Grand Master of the U. O. O. F., was born in the city of Philadelphia in 1831. He was educated in the public schools of that city; afterwards studied for the ministry, and was ordained in 1859 a minister in the Methodist Church. He joined the Order Old Fellows in 1869, and passed through all the chairs of the subordinate and Grand Lodge. He is prominent as being the author of many of the laws governing the Grand Body.

D. B. BOWSER.

D. B. Bowser, the Grand Secretary, is a man of striking appearance. He is a native of Philadelphia. After receiving a common school education in the public schools of that city he turned his attention to ornamental painting, and has met with great success in his profession. He makes a specialty of ornamental work on military flags and banners. He was one of the founders of the order of Colored Old Fellows in this country, and has held some of the most important positions in the order—Past Master for nine years and Grand Secretary ten years, and has been a member of the Sub-Committee of Management of America for eight years. During the yellow fever scourge at Memphis and New Orleans he succeeded in raising \$12,000 for the relief of the sufferers of Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans. He is also one of the most prominent colored Masons in this country, being a member of the Consistory, or a thirty-third degree Mason.

W. C. B. CURTIS.

The subject of this sketch was born in New York City, in 1827. After receiving a common school education in the public schools he entered Andover College, Mass., where he was graduated in 1847. Mr. Curtis is a manufacturing jeweler and has succeeded in accumulating quite a competency. He is said to be worth about \$15,000. He was one of the founders of the order of Colored Old Fellows in this country, being only seventeen years old when he was initiated. He fills the position of Grand Secretary, and is also Comptroller in Chief of the Grand Patriarchy.

W. H. BROWN.

W. H. Brown is a man of commanding appearance, dignified and courteous in his manners, and seems to be a popular member of the order. He is a member of the Baltimore (colored) Methodist Conference. He was born in Maryland, and is fifty-eight years of age. After attending a private school in Baltimore, he was entered at St. James Seminary, Baltimore, at the age of fifteen, but did not take the full course. He afterwards embarked in the mercantile business, but after a few years gave it up and studied for ministry, and was ordained in 1861. At the close of the war he was sent to South Carolina as a missionary to the freedmen. He was engaged in this work for six years, when he returned to Baltimore and renewed his connection with the Baltimore Conference, and has occupied some of the most important stations in the conference.

He has been a member of the U. O. O. F. for thirty years, and is now Grand Chaplain of the A. M. C.

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A. K. Manning, of Washington city, the presiding officer of the convention was formerly a slave owned by Col. Edward Taylor, of King, George county. He claims to be a self-made man. The only education he says he ever received was obtained by studying while at work in the wheelwright shop on the plantation. When the United States troops were in this neighborhood he took advantage of their presence and escaped through the lines and went to Washington, where he secured employment as a carpenter. By strict attention to business he has succeeded in accumulating some property.

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T. Morris Chester is one of the most, if not the most, distinguished member of the convention. He was born in Harrisburg, Penn., and is forty-six years old. He is a graduate of the Thetford Academy, Vermont. Upon leaving college he went to Africa and filled the position of Superintendent of Education of Africans captured by United States war vessels. He returned to this country in 1862, and entered the Federal army as captain in a colored regiment; was in the reserve force at the battle of Gettysburg. From Richmond he went to England, and located in London at Middle Temple, where he studied law for three years, when he was admitted to the English bar, and was very successful in his practice. During his stay abroad he made a tour of Europe, and was presented to the courts of England, Belgium, Saxony, Russia and Sweden. While in Russia he was invited by the Emperor to witness the review of the Imperial Guard. After the review he lunched with the Emperor and the male members of the Imperial family and the Imperial Guard. He returned to this country in 1871 and settled in New Orleans, where he resumed the practice of law. He was appointed Division Superintendent of Public Instruction and says that he was the only colored person who went through the so-called "hulized district" in that State in the year 1870. He was also General of the State Militia. In the U. O. O. F. he was Grand Director for two terms. In politics he claimed to be a thorough Radical Republican.

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Joseph C. Bestill is one of the oldest members of the order of Colored Old Fellows. He was born in the city of Philadelphia, and was the first Most Venerable Patriarch in America, and fills that position at the present time. He obtained this position by having formed this branch of the order in this country. He is the author of the present entire secret work of the order, and he is here now for the purpose of developing the means of perfecting the organization of the order, which he claims will place it in the front rank of the secret organizations in this country. He is considered the wealthiest person in the convention. An intimate friend of his informed The States reporter that six years ago he was worth nearly \$50,000, but within the past five years he has met with serious losses by failures of institutions, &c., in which he had large investments, which has reduced the amount to about \$20,000.

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J. Pennoyer Jones, from Arkansas, was born in this city. His family left here when he was about seven years old. He is a graduate of Carroll University, Rhode Island, studied law in Chicago, and was admitted to the bar in 1868. He has filled the following positions: Commonwealth's attorney in his county, president State Board of Registration, member of the Legislature two terms, member of the State constitutional convention, sheriff of his county one term, and is now clerk of the Circuit, County and Probate Court and Recorder, and says that when a candidate for office he was never defeated.

JAMES J. SPILMAN.

James J. Spilman, the Vice-Chairman of the convention, is from Jackson, Miss. He is thirty-nine years old, and is a thoroughly educated man. He has served several terms in the Mississippi Legislature, and has held several responsible positions under the State Government. In 1877 he was appointed by President Hayes Consul at Puerto Plata, San Domingo, but declined; afterwards he was appointed special agent in the United States Postal Service, resigned this position for a more lucrative one as deputy collector of internal revenue, which he holds now. He is also editor of a newspaper.

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Was born in Wilmington, N. C., and is the son of the Rev. Geo. W. Price, of the M. E. Church. He was in the service of the country during the war, and was elected to the House of Representatives of the State in 1865, and subsequently to the State Senate, and served in one or the other of those bodies for several years, with distinction. He has held various other official positions in the city where he resides.

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James J. Spilman, the Vice-Chairman of the convention, is from Jackson, Miss. He is thirty-nine years old, and is a thoroughly educated man. He has served several terms in the Mississippi Legislature, and has held several responsible positions under the State Government. In 1877 he was appointed by President Hayes Consul at Puerto Plata, San Domingo, but declined; afterwards he was appointed special agent in the United States Postal Service, resigned this position for a more lucrative one as deputy collector of internal revenue, which he holds now. He is also editor of a newspaper.

GEO. W. PRICE, JR.

Was born in Wilmington, N. C., and is the son of the Rev. Geo. W. Price, of the M. E. Church. He was in the service of the country during the war, and was elected to the House of Representatives of the State in 1865, and subsequently to the State Senate, and served in one or the other of those bodies for several years, with distinction. He has held various other official positions in the city where he resides.

W. H. BROWN.

W. H. Brown is a man of commanding appearance, dignified and courteous in his manners, and seems to be a popular member of the order. He is a member of the Baltimore (colored) Methodist Conference. He was born in Maryland, and is fifty-eight years of age. After attending a private school in Baltimore, he was entered at St. James Seminary, Baltimore, at the age of fifteen, but did not take the full course. He afterwards embarked in the mercantile business, but after a few years gave it up and studied for ministry, and was ordained in 1861. At the close of the war he was sent to South Carolina as a missionary to the freedmen. He was engaged in this work for six years, when he returned to Baltimore and renewed his connection with the Baltimore Conference, and has occupied some of the most important stations in the conference.



# THE WILMINGTON POST.

JOSEPH C. ABBOTT, EDITOR.

WILMINGTON, N. C.  
SUNDAY MORNING, NOV. 21, 1880.

Senator Grover of Oregon, it is said, will not again take his seat in the senate. He is suffering with cancer of the stomach. His absence would upset all democratic chances to control the organization of the senate after March 4, 1881. In case of his death he would be succeeded by a republican.

There is hardly anything like an impropriety in several gentlemen like Gov. E. D. Morgan raising a fund of \$250,000, the interest of which shall be a kind of Pension for the oldest President. It is doing, however, what the nation ought to do. To leave a man who has worn the highest magistrical robes in abject poverty as was the case with Jefferson, Monroe and some other of the ex-presidents, is unbecoming the Republic. After a man has been a President he ought not to be allowed to die in penury and to be left without a grave-stone, but ought to be provided for by the government itself.

There was one of the great signs of the times the other day, when the "Mississippi Valley Inter-State Convention" was permanently organized, looking to the subjection of that unrivaled volume of water within prescribed banks, relieving those immense morasses from inundation, as Holland is relieved from the Rhine and the Zuyder Zee, and creating a gigantic avenue of commerce, which will bear out to the ocean the vast treasures of the heart of the continent.

The Richmond Democrats are nearly as smart as their brethren in Wilmington, for they cheated more than a thousand Republicans out of their votes. They did not do it by being slow on purpose in taking the votes, thus defeating them of exercising their rights of citizens. There, among other beneficial laws in Virginia, is one requiring the voters to show their tax receipts before voting. The city court was the place to pay the taxes, or the clerk of the court, he told them to go to the city treasurer. Some were told they were not assessed and some that their taxes were already paid. In the confusion and rascality the people could not pay their taxes so as to vote. John E. Massey, State Auditor, Readjuster, appointed a tax collector and they went on paying their taxes. That night the vote-stopping patriots burned down the tax collector's house but he held his ground.

There was in old times, a society in Wilmington called, "The Lazy Man's Society." Its objects was to propagate laziness, and the laziest man among its members weighed as much as General Hancock. We recommend that the poll-holders at the late election form themselves into such a society, taking in the County Commissioners. By careful training till the next election in the art of laziness they might arrive at such perfection of languidness that not more than 5 voters could vote in an hour, which would make 60 to a precinct in 12 hours and in the six voting precincts, 360. This will be a very great convenience in case it becomes necessary to reduce the 20,000 Republican majority in New Hanover in order to elect a Democratic Member of Congress, or rather the 3000 Republican voters enough to make the thing sure. This easy and simple process of carrying out the will of the people would preclude the necessity of throwing out so many of the several precincts in order to accomplish the same object.

A reliable gentleman writing us from Macon, Ga., says that Dr. J. B. and other Democratic poll holders allowed two old men to register on election day and vote. Our informant says that he protested against it and then entered his protest, at the Court House when the Board of Canvassers met to canvass the votes. And then when he found they would take no notice of it he reported the matter to the Solicitor, who said there could be nothing done about it. Now the law is very plain, and if that Registrar had been a Republican, and the men who voted had voted the Republican ticket, we say without fear of contradiction, that they would to day be either under bonds for their appearance to court, or on their way to the penitentiary. Mr. Democratic Solicitor Galloway could not find any law to punish them. We hope to see the time when the courts of the state will be run in the interest of the Democratic party. Ninety-one is so near that a Democrat can do as he pleases without fear of punishment in state courts.

The Ohio Falls Car Company have lately commenced one of the most magnificent cars ever built in the Union. It is a combination directors' pay car and sleeping coach, and is for the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad. It will contain three compartments—the paymaster's, containing a burglar and fire-proof safe, the directors' room, and the sleeping coach. The choicest woods—oak, mahogany, maple, walnut, white-oak, etc., will be used in its interior decoration, and all the latest appliances for comfort and safety will be used in it.

## SOUTHERN CONGRESSIONAL CONTESTS AND THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The National Republican, conducted by our old friend Col. A. M. Clapp, who constantly shows extraordinary comprehension concerning Southern politics, as well as boldness, prints an editorial in the *Republican*, the first part of which prescribing the duties of Southern Republicans, might as well have been left out. The Republicans of the South do not need to be informed that "Republicans in the South should be taught that they can get nothing except they earn it. If they do not care enough about the franchise to make a fight for it they should be left to political slavery. It is good enough for them," for that class of men are not unobservant of their relations to the rest of the Republic, and have received that peculiar fitness for dealing with Southern affairs that has come to them from long and dreary years of trial in their own surroundings, and not infrequently from the misapprehension and ignorance of northern Republicans as to the situation here. We are not alluding now to those northern flunkies, who forgot the bad deeds and purposes of southern Democrats, in their earnestness to criticize carpet-baggers, native whites and negroes, who make up the bulk of the party in the south. We have long had but little respect for that agglomeration of superciliousness and ignorance of southern affairs. But we mean those, who like the *Republican*, are our real friends, and mean nothing towards us but kindness.

The latter part of the *Republican's* article shows open good sense, and we copy in *extenso* and indorse, premising that we hope no southern Republican will appear before the 47th Congress asking of it unreasonable things or pressing bad cases:

The contests should not be suffered to drag along for many months, as has too often hitherto been the case. If necessary the election committee should be enlarged so that an energetic subcommittee could investigate each case without delay. If there is an extra session the committee should sit during the recess and be ready to report on the first day of the regular session. There are some districts which will not need a great amount of investigation, such as the first and third of North Carolina, the five of South Carolina, the second and sixth of Alabama, and the sixth of Mississippi. The frauds in them are notorious and evident. The illegal and unjust methods used by the Democrats are scarcely concealed. Many of them are matters of record, and need only a statement to be convincing of the character. The Democratic members from these districts ought not to be allowed to act one day in the capacity of members. They should be objected to when they appear to take the oath.

When seats are declared vacant and new elections are ordered the Republicans of the north should see to it that there is an active support in money and speakers given to the Republican candidates, so that a vigorous contest may be made and a thorough watching of the count secured.

Thus protected and encouraged the Republican organization could be kept active, election officers would find themselves in too much light to feel safe in tampering with returns, bulldozers would reflect that their labors and risks would effect nothing in the end, and a change would come over Democratic methods. They will be forced to rely upon winning votes by fair discussion and right reason. Should a district persist in its determination to overthrow the will of the majority by tissue ballots, repeating or intimidation, then it should be at once required to hold another election and the process should be continued until there is a free vote and an honest count.

When the southern Democrats cease to use other means to carry elections than those recognized as proper and honest in other sections of the union they will find the final result to be a party gain, for the fact is they have lost two seats in the north in the late contest for every one gained by disreputable means in the south.

The above is excellent doctrine. If the next Congress will commence by wading out the fraudulent members, produced by bull-baiting, shot-guns, kukuizing, tissue ballots, throwing out precincts for frivolous pretexts, and the numerous tricks which are resorted to in the south, a broad step will be taken, forward towards fair election in this disorderly region. We suppose there is scarcely a district in the whole south where the Democrats do not perpetrate some fraud.

It seems to us that the new administration ought to have some more decisive policy in regard to the construction of the House of Representatives. It is no part of our business perhaps, to tender advice to the new President, but we may say that it is a fact that a large portion of the Republicans, especially in the south, always have believed that some more decided measures ought to be taken to eliminate the fraudulent element from Congress. If he, in his inaugural message, would deal with that subject and mark out some policy by which to eradicate from the House the fraudulent element which may prevent election from the south, this offensive off-spring from false counting, bulldozing and the like, it will be a first step towards remedying the character of one of our law-making branches and endowing it with some sort of self-respect. It is a disgrace to the nation that we are constantly confronted with this element in Congress which is the product of shot-guns and tissue ballots terrorism,

and night riders. We hope the new President will let the country know that these products of fraud cannot take their seats in Congress until they will cease their outrages upon decency and tolerate a free ballot, while they behave themselves, and submit, like other citizens to the rule of the majority and abandon mob law.

## SOUTHERN SCHOOL BOOKS.

The children of a large portion of Virginia in their schools are taught the history of their country from a book of 288 pages, the title page of which reads, "New School History of the United States." From the earliest discoveries to the present time, by J. S. Blackburn, principal of Potomac Academy, Alexandria, Va., and W. N. McDonald, A. M., principal of the Male High School of Louisville, Kentucky. Our readers can judge what ideas the scholars of Virginia have of their relations to the government under which they live by a few extracts from this seditious school book, which cannot fail to teach them treason, poison their minds with false ideas, and debase their understandings.

Choice extracts: "The south gain the 'Fugitive Slave Law,' that is, the right of compelling the restoration of her slaves, when they had escaped into the free states. Even this law was of little benefit to the south, as its provisions were observed in the northern states in but very few instances." Page 382.

On page 383 this "History of the United States" shows how John C. Calhoun's chief aim during his political life was "to strengthen the power of the south in the government, so that she might be able to resist the encroachments of the north upon her rights." After this declaration of Mr. Calhoun's patriotic purposes, the book shows the "encroachments of the north" by its voting for John C. Fremont for President, and the further encroachments of the north by voting for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. It will be perceived that the children of Virginia are taught that the election of Lincoln was "a virtual commencement of hostilities," that for years they had "been prevented by mob violence from enjoying their constitutional rights in the north," and that "it was time for them to abandon the government which had fallen into the hands of their avowed enemies." We quote the whole thing from page 391:

"At the Presidential election in the fall of 1860, Abraham Lincoln, a sectional candidate, was elected. He was the nominee of the Republicans who had openly declared their hostility to slavery. A large portion of the southern people, regarded his election, under the circumstances, as a virtual commencement of hostilities. They asserted that for years they had been prevented by mob violence from enjoying their constitutional rights in the north, that the spirit of abolitionism would now, under the countenance, and by means of Federal power, assume the aggressive; and that it was time for them to abandon a government, which had fallen into the hands of their avowed enemies."

Then this "History of the United States from the earliest times" asserts on page 400, that:

"Virginia it was urged had done enough for peace. Her efforts thus far had only excited the reproaches of her friends and the contempt of her enemies. The President had forced a sword into her hands and it was her duty to draw it in defense of States Rights."

In consequence of the south thus adhering to the Constitution, on page 402, this "New School History of the United States" says:

"Troops now poured into Washington from the north. Few that came ever dreamed of going beyond the Capital. Indeed, most of them only enlisted for 30, 60 or 100 days, thinking that a mere display of military valor would intimidate the south. The arrival of each regiment was duly announced in the papers, and the gallant bearing of its men and officers excited to the skies. Every pretty officer found himself a hero. The military costume became fashionable, and not a few handsome youths joined the army for the privilege of wearing the uniforms."

On page 404 it is learned in what manner "pretty" and "fashionable" and "handsome youths" proceeded. "It has been (Alexander, the first blood of the war was shed. Colonel Ellsworth, a famous 'rough' and circus rider of Chicago, commanded the Zouave regiment which entered the city. At his coming, the Confederates who were there, beat a hasty retreat, and no sign of resistance could at first be seen. Upon the principal hotel of the city however a Confederate flag was observed bravely flaunting. A man was sent to pull it down. He returned with the information that it was guarded by a Mr. Jackson, who would let no one touch it. Whereupon, the indignant colonel entered the house and assaulted the stable. As he approached the flag, Jackson fired and killed him. Immediately he was himself slain by the exasperated Zouaves."

On page 405, after describing so graphically the fatal adventure of this "famous rough, Colonel Ellsworth," this "New School History" introduces that modest and unassuming gentleman, Jefferson Davis, and describes his heroic character thus briefly:

"In him (Jefferson Davis) were combined qualities and opinions of which a large majority of the southern men approved. He was no extremist, yet he was in defense of the rights of his section."

On pages 409 and 410 the ignorance of the "Federal soldiers" is felicitously described, as believing that they were "marching against a rabble of drunken rascals, who would make little resistance to their victorious

march," and "regarded them as servile and cowardly." It seems, by this "History" that all "Europe and the North" were against them, until the Confederates excited "the sympathy of Christendom" in behalf of the south at Bull Run.

At this point, we take issue with this "New School History" as to what these two bodies of armed "Yanks" and "Confeds" thought of each other. Our best information is that they had a healthy respect for each other, and that it grew rather than diminished with time, until that exchange of civilities at Appomattox. We make bold to say that after a few introductions to each other like the Wilderness, Chickahominy, Vicksburg and Gettysburg, neither thought the other "ragmuffins." And if we may borrow from the vernacular of some of our southern Democratic newspapers, we pronounce that this "New School History" is a "liar."

But to go on. This "New School History" recalls the usual lie about Gen. B. F. Butler's administration in New Orleans. The fact is that Butler's career in that wicked city was not rivalled by Clive in India. The city was malignant and devilish in its temper, insulting and malevolent. Butler, cannot be shrewd. He policed that den of filth, cut sewers, inaugurated sanitary regulations, and compelled peace and good order such as never had been before seen in that lawless and dissolute city. They felt the benefit of his measures for years, and do even to this day.

This "New School History of the United States" proceeds to ridicule Banks and Burnside, to assign as the reason for the Confederacy breaking down, not Grant's military policy as was the fact, but with a singular meanness, the dissensions in the Confederacy, the mismanagement of their finances, the retention of inefficient officials, and the attempt to hold too many points at once when the war began. This travesty on the history of the war, in the closing pages, thus maligns the broken down Confederacy itself, even while Lee's distressed and wearied legions were slowly scattering southward, under the kindness of the government, to their impoverished homes.

## APPENDIX.

While there has been since election in this city no public discussion of the affairs of election day except what has appeared in the Post, there has been somewhat of private conversation, not a little of which was rather indirect to say the least. That the position of the Post may, speaking according to its judgment for the approved Republicans, not be misunderstood the subject is now resumed.

It is admitted what the facts were, viz: That in Wards 5, 3 and 1 together with a little in other Wards, over 1,000 voters did not vote because they could not get their votes received by the poll-holders.

In making comments on the occurrence, we will speak plainly. We assert at the outset, that it was not necessary that there should have been the occurrence. Without discussing here the culpability of the County Commissioners, who appointed the poll-holders and had in charge the preliminary arrangements for the voting, we will cite, at least, that the preparations for voting rapidly were totally neglected by the authorities. In the 5th Ward the space of window for receiving the votes was nearly a foot wide, with the broad sidewalk in front, and nothing to prevent a crowd from pressing all along against this 8 feet of space with 50 or 100 voters in their fingers, endeavoring to have them received by the poll-holders. This was, substantially true in the 1st Ward, where the voting was large, and in all the smaller Wards where the voting was smaller and less liable to be crowded.

Instead of this totally inadequate arrangement, there ought to have been one narrow space or window, and a narrow walk or entrance, guarded by a stiff fence, so that the window could be only approached by one line of voters at a time, each passing the window or space at a time, and policemen enough stationed at the opening to prevent those behind from crowding the voter if they were disposed to. This arrangement would have hastened the whole business. But it is true also that in addition the total inadequacy of the preparation, the poll-holders at the great Wards especially were either willfully slow, or absolutely unqualified for their duties. The best evidence of the incapacity of the poll-holders was the great amount of time in getting the voters early in the day and in the small Wards where there was little crowding. The slowness of receiving votes was so great that the suspicion grew out that the poll-holders did it purposely.

It is in fact charged that the Democrats in caucus entered into a conspiracy to defeat Mr. Canaday by doing the very thing they did do. There are strong reasons to believe that this is the fact. When Shackelford reached this city, he staid here and around here, several days and was heard to say that he was changed by what he saw about election, and was, since he reached Wilmington, anti-fel of it. And there had been heard certain checkings among Democratic circles that there was a cat in the moral. And the event

bore on its face the appearance of having been done purposely. How a set of poll-holders could be 10 minutes finding a name on the registration list and checking it, so that they voted only ten votes as hour, as was the case in Ward 6, is more than can be accounted for in any other way than that the poll-holders were disqualified or cheating by preventing citizens from voting.

We contend and believe that every man might have voted who presented himself in all the Wards if it had not been for the incapacity or rascality of the poll-holders or those who put them there. Since the Democratic machine-men of this city have the city charter so that a city with 2,000 Republican majority elected a Democratic Mayor and a majority of the Aldermen, any trick or atrocity may be expected of them. Because when a class of men in order to carry out base political purposes, will become degraded and shameless as they were when they got through the legislature the infamous amendment to the city charter, it may be inferred that they will hesitate at nothing. If possible we intend to shame these officials into better manners. They shall never hear the last of their miserable conduct at the late election until they reform and accede voters their rights.

## PRINCES' FAVORS: A Story of Love, War and Politics. By Wilson J. Vance. The American News Company, N. Y. Publishers.

The above very excellent novel was received by us some weeks ago, but owing to the press of campaign matter we neglected to notice it, for which we offer our apologies to our personal friend Col. Vance. We take pleasure in recommending the book to all lovers of fiction. We publish below an editorial from the Toledo, Ohio, Journal:

One of the crispest and most clear-cut stories of the times is Captain Vance's story of "Princes' Favors," an outgrowth of long and keen observation of public affairs and of personal participation in many of the events recorded. The book opens with very tender reminiscences of the days when the boy hero, Randolph Remden, said good-bye to his mother for gallant service in the war. The very first chapter touches the fountain of tears bringing about at the start very close and sympathetic relations between the author and his reader. Captain Vance had, what many authors deem of not the slightest importance, a story to tell; and he tells it well, with all the pathos of a simple narrative and all the enthusiasm of an actual experience.

The various typical characters who frequent the National Capital are most clearly drawn and none will fail to recognize the faithfulness of the pictures of certain public functionaries who figure in the story. The temptation of official life—the struggle for notoriety, the desire for wealth in order to gratify a love of display, the sycophancy of the place hunter and the hypocrisy of the place-giver, the sad ups and the still sadder downs—all appear in their native colors, with the story of Col. Remden, and his old-fashioned notions of honor, and chivalry, and charity, and benevolence, running like a thread of gold through the gloom.

The feminine characters of the story are most tenderly drawn from Captain Remden's early love, Lizzie, the heroine of the days of battle, to Maude Lawton, and her mother, Tom Lawton's widow, and Little Bessie with her sad and touching story of desertion and neglect. Captain Vance had done well in supplementing his long-continued and brilliant newspaper work with so successful a venture into the field of literature. He has produced a thoroughly readable story and his friends in Ohio as elsewhere wish him abundant and continued success in his new field of labor.

## A BERRILL COLONEL'S QUELCHED.

A friend told us, the other day, a good anecdote which he had from an authentic source, showing how a belated animal was squealed on a certain occasion.

It was at *table d'hôte*, in Europe, where Englishmen, Scotchmen, Americans from the Northern States were present that this gentleman from the South, repeatedly set forth the tyranny which the Southern States were suffering, and especially denounced the administration of General Grant.

At last a bluff old Scotchman, grown weary of his vapors, thus addressed him:

"You are from the Southern States of America?"  
"Yes."  
"And ye had a civil war there?"  
"Yes."  
"And ye were an officer in the Southern army?"  
"Yes, I was Colonel of a regiment."  
"And ye got killed?"  
"Well, yes."  
"Was anybody shot?"  
"No."  
"Was anybody hanged?"  
"No."  
"Was anybody transplanted?"  
"No."  
"Well, then, what the devil are ye grumbling about? If ye had ye in England we would have hanged a thousand of ye before ye could have appealed to the civil law, and we would have transported other thousands of ye to Australia, where ye not to be now picking up bones!"

There was a moment's silence, and then the whole company burst into a roar of laughter and applause. The Colonel was squelched, and nothing further was heard from him. *Parried* *Proscript*.

## NEWS AND OTHER THINGS.

At Minneapolis, Minn., on the 15th, when the weather was very cold the Argonaut for the Insane, having 600 inmates, took fire in the gasoline works, and at once there was a terrible scene among the delirious crowd, screaming, yelling in their blind rushing about and several were killed and some frozen to death.

The canals in New York are all closed.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Road extends from Kansas City and St. Louis through the Indian Territory to Denison, Texas, at which point it has connection to Austin, San Antonio and Galveston, on the Gulf of Mexico. It is proposed, and the necessary arrangements have been partly made, to consolidate with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the Missouri Pacific, the Texas Pacific, and their various branches and feeders, which would carry the consolidated line to the Gulf of Mexico and the Rio Grande on the south and the Pacific Ocean on the west, and to continue the line to the City of Mexico. This is Mr. Jay Gould's scheme, and its successful accomplishment would include in the combination the Wabash system, connecting the Kansas Texas line at Kansas City and St. Louis with the lakes and with the Northwestern State and Territories by means of the Union Pacific combination.

Senator Joseph E. Brown of Georgia has been elected overwhelmingly by the Georgia legislature for six years.

Gen. Garfield will leave Mentor for Washington on Monday next to attend to some private business affairs, when he will return to Ohio.

A terrific storm of snow and wind has been raging throughout the hills of Nebraska for the past two days. The cold is intense the thermometer registering 4° below zero.

Hamburg Butler, of South Carolina is a Jewell. He holds a seat in the U. S. Senate, and, ought to have a little discretion, but he says: "I am not sure the Radicals will have a majority. I think we shall retain control of the Senate by a small majority, and the Radical clerks of the lower house have set us some valuable lessons in the preparation of the lists of members preparatory to an organization of the House, and it is by no means certain that we shall lose it." This is sufficiently gassy but he will find that the still working majority of the Republicans will send him and his crew to "Jehon's den."

The Republicans of Edgecombe have had the grandest display ever known there. There were tonight a four wheel wagon bearing the corpse of the Democratic party and other shows, followed by an immense crowd. When they reached the residence of John C. Dancy he favored them with congratulatory remarks which were cheered to the echo. The remains of the Democracy were deposited in Tar River amid the wildest shouts and acclamations.

They are beginning at Washington to make preparations for the inauguration of Garfield and Arthur.

Kasson, Conger and Frye are the most prominent candidates for Speaker of the next House. Bath, Conger and Frye are possible Senators, the first from Michigan, and the other from Maine.

E. L. White of the *Tribune* is writing some instructive letters from New Mexico giving much fresh information, among which is this about stock raising: Cattle and sheep raising is carried on very successfully over large areas in New Mexico, and although the grass is so thin that it will not support as many animals to a thousand acres as the bunch grass of the more northern Territories, it furnishes a wonderful nutritious feed, and the country is by no means fully stocked. It is a great room for improvement in the grade of all kinds of stock, but even now the business of raising is remarkably profitable.

Senator Blaine has returned to his home in Augusta, where he is entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Hale and Mr. and Mrs. William F. Chandler. The *Tribune* says: It is announced as a fact that William H. English refused to distribute in Indiana the packages of papers containing the forged Money letter which Barnum sent him. The work was too vile for English to take a hand in. That entitles Barnum to the belt as the champion mean man of America.

## THE POSTPONEMENT.

Of the sale of 32,450 acres of land in the counties of Cherokee, Graham and Clay is made known in the following letter from Hon. Kenneth Bayner, Solicitor of the Treasury. The advertisement is withdrawn which was printed in another column:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, OFFICE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15, 1880. SIR:—Please state in your next column for the information of the people that the proposed sale by the United States of lands in Cherokee, Clay and Graham counties, North Carolina, advertised in another part of your paper has been indefinitely postponed. Also take the advertisement out of your paper and send bill of charges.

Respectfully,  
K. BAYNER,  
Solicitor of the Treasury.

J. F. Newcomer, of Toledo, Ohio, says:—I have been greatly benefited by wearing an Excelsior Kidney Pad, and would recommend all persons troubled with weak kidneys to try it. *See ad.*

## COTTON PACERS.

The Louisville and Nashville road moved out of New Orleans, east and west, during the month of October, 10,000,000 pounds of freight, as against 7,000,000 pounds during the same month of last year, an increase of over 100 per cent.

In his annual review, just issued, Mr. Thomas Ellison, of Liverpool, gives it as his belief that Great Britain and the Continent will consume each week during the season 1880-81, 112,000 bales of 400 pounds each, against 116,000 bales during the past season. He thinks that 1,836,000 bales may be expected from India, Egypt, etc., leaving 4,332,000 bales to be supplied by the United States. On the expectation that American mills will require 100,000 bales increase, there will be needed an American crop of 5,800,000 bales of 450 pounds each. All this is based on the expectation that the stocks at the close of the season will be the same as at the beginning of the season.

Edward Ugnod of Flagaits has shown that cotton and all other vegetable fibres can be chemically treated so as to impart to them the peculiar elasticity of wool. Experiments have been made with flax, hemp and cotton, and in all colors. The inventor claims that a perfect fulling capacity is obtained, and that an elastic linen textile can be produced which will be of great advantage for power weaving. The durability of cheap carpet stuffs may be greatly increased by this process.

It is now found that jute can be cured by a new apparatus in six hours instead of six days a submerison in water. Mr. W. H. Oliver of Newbern in a recent letter says: "I yesterday showed a cotton bagging manufacturer from Patterson, N. J., a specimen of jute raised here. It is from 14 to 17 feet high. He was much astonished at it, having no idea that such could be raised. In a few years every yard of cotton bagging used in this country will be manufactured here. The South, from jute raised here. You can mark this as a prediction from me."

## ANOTHER BLOW AT WILMINGTON.

The Piedmont Press states that something over 200 hands are at work changing the gauge of the Western North Carolina railroad, from 4 to 3 feet. The Press observes that "this will give through connection with one of the greatest trunk lines in the South and will expedite freight matters considerably, for through cars from that road can then be run on this road." The broad gauge has already passed Hickory, and will soon reach Asheville.

It would be pleasant to know by what law, if any, W. J. Best does this thing. Is it a provision of the new charter which made Best a president of this \$3,000,000, worth of state property?

## CHATS FROM EXCHANGERS.—Hays

will be a candidate for the Presidency in 1884, with his present \$500,000 increased to \$1,000,000, or so.—A gentleman in Nevada accepts Wade Hampton's challenge to John Sherman, knowing that Mr. Sherman could not accept on account of official position. Conditions—place, Omaha or West of Rocky Mountains; weapons, double-barrelled shot-guns, loaded with buck-shot; distance, 49 paces, fire and advance; "awaiting reply, I remain yours, doc, John Palmer, Harris Nev."—What is to be done with Grant? put him into the Cabinet or send him to London.—Rumored in Washington that General Sherman is to resign in favor of Sheridan.—They burned Hancock in Egypt some where out west, and a Saengerstein sang "We'll hang old Hancock on a southern apple-tree."—Garfield will be a successful successor in 1884, unless.—Now is the time for the "solid south" to vote the Nation again.—The woods are now full of fresh Republicans newly chartered from the Democrats.—There are several candidates for the Albany Penitentiary in North Carolina. See friends, please.

## FRUSTRATION OF COMPOUND

### HYPOXIA IN LUNG DISEASE.

The promptness with which Compound Oxygen acts in throat and lung diseases is very remarkable. Mr. Albert A. Daniels, of Emory's Station, Alabama, sends without solicitation, and for publication, a statement of the results of its use in her case, from which we make a single extract. She says, "In four days after commencing to inhale the Compound Oxygen, all fever, and night sweats were all gone! My appetite, which before was at its lowest ebb, soon became good. My strength increased very rapidly, and improvement has been steadily going on ever since the first inhalation. I can truly say that I am almost a well woman." Send for our Treatise on Compound Oxygen. It will be mailed free. Address Dr. Barker & Piles, 1109 and 1111 Grand Street Philadelphia, Pa.

The other day, as two friends were talking together in the street, a doctor began to brag and brag and brag in a distracting manner. "What a cold that doctor has!" said one of the men. "And, by the way, that man on his mind—how is your wife?"







**THE WILMINGTON POST.**

WILMINGTON, N. C.  
SUNDAY MORNING, NOV. 21, 1880.

**The Synod of North Carolina.**

It is impossible to give a full report of the Synod. We can only give something about the Synod in brief. The News speaks of Dr. Wilson thus: His venerable appearance, his manifest earnestness and zeal, his solemn and urgent statements, his past services, his tender devotion to the cause, all conspired to make his address one to be remembered, which left its impress not only on the Synod but on the community.

Of Dr. Hepburn, formerly in charge of the First Presbyterian Church here, and now President of Davidson College, it says:

Another notable address was that of Rev. Dr. Hepburn, president of Davidson College, on education, and chiefly on college education and the claims of Davidson College. He clearly defined the distinction between a college and a university; his exposition of a university really is in the European view of it; his presentation of the claims and advantages of Davidson College so modestly and bravely stated; his defense of denominational schools—not to teach denominationalism but to educate and drill the mind; his plainly declared views of the uses of a college and the value of the human mind to be educated, and many other points not here noted, were all well put and produced a marked effect on the large and exceedingly intelligent audience gathered to hear him.

One of the most interesting discussions of the Synod was that evoked by the report on evangelistic work in the State, engaged in by Rev. C. M. Payne, of Wilmington; Rev. Roger Martin, of Shreveport; Rev. S. M. Smith, of Washington; Rev. Joseph Egan, of Robeson; and Rev. S. H. Chester, of Lowville. We were interested not only in the views presented in these able though impromptu speeches, but in the illustration of readiness and freedom of earnestness and candor which they afforded. Mr. Chester's remarks on the evangelization of the colored people awakened special attention and were full of interesting statements.

The meeting on foreign missions, the reports on other enterprises of the church, the salaries of members on unexpected issues added variety and life to the business of the venerable body.

The Synod adjourned on Saturday night.

**SUMMARY OF EVANGELISTIC WORK.**  
The Synod of North Carolina has five Presbyteries, 226 churches and 18,356 communicants. Of the 226 churches, 161 have contributed and 65 have not.

The total contributed to this cause in the Synod is \$2,200, or about 123 cents per communicant.

The Synod includes in its bounds 91 counties. Of these there are 29 counties with no Presbyterian church whatever, and 21 with but one in each, making 50 counties with wide areas of destitution. For this vast field there are two evangelists employed for all their time, and five for about one-fourth of their time each, and these chiefly in old occupied territory, and not in purely missionary territory.

There are two colored licentiates, four colored churches, five Sabbath schools, and several white preachers laboring for this class.

The Synod appoints for the Union Theological Seminary 12 out of the 21 directors, and have named for re-appointment Rev. J. Henry Smith, D. D., Rev. H. G. Hill, and Rev. E. Nye Hutchinson.

Mr. Brown of Baltimore has built for the Institution a commodious library building, and a private source has endowed \$20,000.

The statistical report to the General Assembly is as follows:

The Synod of North Carolina respectfully reports to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States that it consists of five Presbyteries, and that these Presbyteries consist in whole of 115 ministers and 227 churches, having under their care 18,356 communicants, viz: Orange Presbytery—20 ministers, 61 churches, 1 licentiate and 7 candidates; Concord Presbytery—23 ministers, 36 churches, 3 licentiates and 3 candidates; Fayetteville Presbytery—19 ministers, 50 churches, 2 licentiates and 1 candidate; Wilmington Presbytery—16 ministers, 23 churches, and 1 licentiate; Mecklenburg Presbytery—28 ministers, 47 churches, 1 licentiate and 5 candidates.

The Synod further reports that its next stated meeting will be held in the First Presbyterian church, Salisbury, N. C., Wednesday, November 2, 1881, at 7 p. m.

The Synod adopted a resolution in favor of the Oxford Orphan Asylum.

**WILMINGTON DISTRICT.**—Fourth round of quarterly meetings for the Wilmington District, M. E. Church, south:

Clinton, at Clinton, Nov. 13-14  
Coharie, at Newton Grove, Nov. 20-21

**L. S. BURKHEAD,**  
Presiding Elder.

**MAONOLA, N. C., Aug. 18th, 1880.**

**WILMINGTON MARKETS.**

**Nov. 13.**  
**SPRITS TURPETINE.**—The market was firm at 43 cents per gallon, at which price 430 cases changed hands, closing steady.

**ROBIN.**—The market was firm at \$1.80 for Strained and at \$1.35 for Good Strained. We hear of a sale 300 bbls. and 200 do mixed grades of finer rosin at \$1.45 to \$2.00, or at a considerable reduction on previous prices.

**TAR.**—The market was firm at \$2.40 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

**CRUDE TURPETINE.**—The market was quiet with sales of 50 bales on a basis of 10-16 cents per lb. for Middling. Futures for November opened steady at 10.85 cents; January opened steady at 10.82 cents and closed steady at 10.85 cents. The following were the official quotations here:

	cts	per	lb
Ordinary,	—	—	—
Good Ordinary,	9	—	—
Low Middling,	10	—	—
Middling,	10 1/2	—	—
Good Middling,	11	—	—

	1313	bales
Cotton,	—	—
Spirits Turpetine,	569	casks
Rosin,	1087	bbls
Tar,	287	bbls
Crude Turpetine,	250	bbls

**Nov. 15.**  
**SPRITS TURPETINE.**—The market was quoted dull at 43 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 25 casks. Change at that price.

**ROBIN.**—The market was steady at \$1.30 for Strained and \$1.35 for Good Strained. Sales reported of 1,000 bbls. Good Strained at \$1.35 per bbl., and 400 do. F Extra No. 2 at \$1.65 per bbl.

**TAR.**—The market was firm at \$2.40 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

**CRUDE TURPETINE.**—Market firm, with sales reported at \$1.80 for Hard and \$2.80 per bbl for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

**COTTON.**—The market opened quiet and steady, with sales of 40 bales on a basis of 10-16 cents per lb. for Middling. Futures for November opened quiet and firm in New York at 10.87 cents and closed quiet and firm at 10.87 cents; January opened quiet and firm at 10.85 cents and closed firm at 10.91 cents. The following were the official quotations here:

	cts	per	lb
Ordinary,	—	—	—
Good Ordinary,	9	—	—
Low Middling,	10	—	—
Middling,	10 1/2	—	—
Good Middling,	11	—	—

**Nov. 16.**  
**SPRITS TURPETINE.**—The market was quoted firm at 42 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 290 casks at that price.

**ROBIN.**—The market was steady at \$1.30 for Strained and \$1.35 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

**TAR.**—The market was firm at \$2.40 per bbl of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

**CRUDE TURPETINE.**—The market was firm, with sales reported at \$1.80 for Hard and \$2.80 per bbl for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

**COTTON.**—The market opened firm, with sales of 260 bales on a basis of 10-16 cents per lb. for Middling. Futures for November opened steady in New York at 10.90 cents and closed steady at 10.88 cents; January opened steady at 10.92 cents and closed steady at 10.88 cents. The following were the official quotations here:

	cts	per	lb
Ordinary,	—	—	—
Good Ordinary,	9	—	—
Low Middling,	10	—	—
Middling,	10 1/2	—	—
Good Middling,	11	—	—

**Nov. 17.**  
**SPRITS TURPETINE.**—The market was quoted firm at 42 cents per gallon, with 43 cents asked; buyers and sellers apart, with no sales to report.

**ROBIN.**—The market was firm at \$1.35 for Strained and \$1.40 for Good Strained, with sales reported of 200 bbls. Good Strained at \$1.40 per bbl.

**TAR.**—The market was firm at \$2.40 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

**CRUDE TURPETINE.**—The market was firm, with sales at \$1.80 for Hard, and \$2.80 per bbl for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

**COTTON.**—The market was steady, with sales on a basis of 10-16 cents per lb. for Middling. Also sales of 60 bales on a basis of 10-16 cents for Middling. Futures for November opened steady in New York at 10.81 cents and closed steady at 10.81 cents; January opened steady at 10.88 cents and closed steady at 10.83 cents. The following were the official quotations here:

	cts	per	lb
Ordinary,	—	—	—
Good Ordinary,	9	—	—
Low Middling,	10	—	—
Middling,	10 1/2	—	—
Good Middling,	11	—	—

**Nov. 18.**  
**SPRITS TURPETINE.**—The market opened firm at 42 cents (asked do at 43) cents, and 25 do. at 44 cents per gallon the last sale being 43 1/2 cents, at which price, the market closing strong.

**ROBIN.**—Market was firm at \$1.35 for Strained and \$1.40 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

**TAR.**—The market was firm at \$2.40 per bbl of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

**CRUDE TURPETINE.**—The market was firm, with sales reported at \$1.80 for Hard, and \$2.80 per bbl for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**D. HARTER'S PURIFIES THE BLOOD.**

Dr. HARTER'S Iron Tonic is a Preparation of Ferrous Pyrophosphate and the most powerful and effective of all the Blood Purifiers. It is recommended by the Medical Profession, and is the only one that cures all the diseases of the Blood, such as Scrophulous, General Debility, Female Diseases, Chronic Catarrhs and Fever. It serves every purpose where a Tonic is necessary.

Manufactured by THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. Main Street, St. Louis.

**CURES DYSPEPSIA**

**IRON TONIC.**

**PAIN KILLER.**

**VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.**

**A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.**

It is a pure cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and is always PERFECTLY SAFE in the hands of even the most inexperienced person.

It is a cure and quick remedy for COUGHS, SORE THROAT, CHILLS, and similar troubles; affords instant relief in the most malignant forms of DYPHTHERIA, and is the best known remedy for Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

The Oldest, Best and Most Widely Known Family Medicine in the World.

It has been used with such wonderful success in all parts of the world for CRAMPS, CHOLERA, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS that it is considered an unfailing cure for these diseases.

It is RECOMMENDED by Physicians, Missionaries, Ministers, Managers of Plantations, Work-shops, and Factories, Nurses in Hospitals—in short by Everybody, Everywhere, who has ever given it a trial.

IT IS WITHOUT A RIVAL AS A LINIMENT. It should always be used for Pain in the Back and Side, rheumatic swellings and permanent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, Scalds, etc.

No family can safely be without it. It will annually save many times its cost in doctor's bills, and its price brings it within the reach of all. It is sold at 25c, 50c, and \$1 per bottle, and can be obtained from all druggists.

**PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I. Proprietors.**

**COTTON.**—The market was steady, with sales of 300 bales on a basis of 10-16 cents per lb. for Middling. Futures for November opened firm in New York at 10.93 cents and closed steady at 10.93 cents; January opened firm at 10.93 cents and closed steady at 11.07 cents. The following were the official quotations here:

	cts	per	lb
Ordinary,	—	—	—
Good Ordinary,	9	—	—
Low Middling,	10	—	—
Middling,	10 1/2	—	—
Good Middling,	11	—	—

**Nov. 19.**  
**SPRITS TURPETINE.**—Market firm, with sales reported of 49 casks at 43 cents per gallon.

**ROBIN.**—The market was quoted firm at \$1.30 for Strained and \$1.35 for Good Strained, with sales at quotations.

**TAR.**—The market was firm at \$2.40 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

**CRUDE TURPETINE.**—Market firm, with sales reported at \$1.80 for Hard and \$2.80 per bbl for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

**COTTON.**—The market was quiet and steady, with small sales on a basis of 10-16 cents per lb. for Middling. Futures for November opened steady in New York at 10.90 cents and closed steady at 10.89 cents; January opened steady at 10.89 cents and closed steady at 10.83 cents. The following were the official quotations here:

	cts	per	lb
Ordinary,	—	—	—
Good Ordinary,	9	—	—
Low Middling,	10	—	—
Middling,	10 1/2	—	—
Good Middling,	11	—	—

**Nov. 20.**  
**SPRITS TURPETINE.**—The market was quoted firm at 42 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 290 casks at that price.

**ROBIN.**—The market was steady at \$1.35 for Strained and \$1.40 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

**TAR.**—The market was firm at \$2.40 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

**CRUDE TURPETINE.**—The market was firm, with sales at \$1.80 for Hard, and \$2.80 per bbl for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

**COTTON.**—The market was steady, with sales on a basis of 10-16 cents per lb. for Middling. Also sales of 60 bales on a basis of 10-16 cents for Middling. Futures for November opened steady in New York at 10.81 cents and closed steady at 10.81 cents; January opened steady at 10.88 cents and closed steady at 10.83 cents. The following were the official quotations here:

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**Nov 20-1880**

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**Secretary's Office.**

**WILMINGTON, N. C., AUG. 18, 1880.**

**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-**

**holders of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Wilmington, on Tuesday, the 18th of November next.**

**J. W. THOMPSON,**

**Secretary.**

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